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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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The Asbestos Industry of The Soviet Union

By Julia Older

Moscow Correspondent, Universal Trade Press Syndicate

Research.[1]

A considerable amount of research work for Soyuz-Asbest is carried on at the Asbestos Institute, established in 1931 in Moscow, and since transferred to Leningrad where it is now carrying on its investigations. The Institute has the following departments: Raw Materials, Asbestos-Cement; Asbestos Textile, Chemical-Technological, and Thermo-Insulation. The general tasks of the institute are to solve the problems connected with the rationalization of the use of raw materials, to master production of new types of products manufactured abroad, and to substitute low grades of asbestos wherever they can replace imported raw materials and those of which there is a shortage.

The Raw Material Department of the Institute is working on problems connected with the rationalizing of existing methods of concentrating in order to extract the maximum amount of fibres possible, to preserve the natural properties and qualities (strength, needle structure, length of fibre), and to reduce the laboriousness of present production processes. The staff studies methods of concentrating used abroad and works on the development of new ones.

A method of extracting asbestos from the waste products of concentration plants has been developed in the laboratories of the Institute. Research has established that such waste contains on an average 30 per cent of asbestos, two thirds of which may now be worked out by this new method, it is claimed. The introduction of this method on an experimental basis in a small plant is now being arranged for. A method of extracting textile fibre from the ore of the Sysertsk deposits and a standard for exporting raw asbestos which allows the USSR to meet

[1] See April "ASBESTOS" for article on Mining and Manufacturing.

the competitive demands of the European market have been worked out.

The use of domestic asbestos in various branches of Soviet national economy is developing rapidly. The Chemical-Technological Department of the Institute has worked out a method of manufacturing the Sterilno filtering plates used for cold sterilization in veterinary and medical practice, and which were until recently imported into the Soviet Union. The manufacture of these plates at the Leningrad Asbestos Plant makes it possible to produce non-alcoholic fruit and berry drinks in the country.

Soviet-made Machines for Cutting and Grinding of Asbestos Cement Pipes in the Red Builder Plant in Moscow Province. This photograph gives some idea of the vastness of Soviet industrial plants.

The Institute has developed a formula and technological process for obtaining pressed asbestos - bakelite brake bands from low grades (iv and v) of asbestos. It is a much cheaper and simpler process than manufacturing woven bands, which require the long fibrous asbestos

mainly of grades I and II. The Institute has also succeeded in obtaining thin asbestos paper which can supplant the Japanese paper heretofore used for electric insulations. This paper will also find an application in the asbestos textile industry, where it will supplant long fibre asbestos in the manufacture of thread.

As a result of work done in the laboratories of the Institute, asbestos-foam cement made of waste and possessing considerably more mechanical firmness than existing foam-cements, and with the percentage of water absorption reduced to four per cent of its weight, have been developed. The use of waste makes it possible to reduce the amount of cement used by one fifth. A steaming process has been developed to speed up the hardening process.

The Asbestos - Cement Department of the Institute has conducted research which makes it possible to substitute low grades of asbestos for high ones previously used for asbestos-cement sheet products. For many years, grades III, IV and V, of great value in the textile field, were used to make asbestos cement. The Institute has worked on the utilization of the less scarce grade VI in the making of slate, thereby lessening cost without affecting the quality of the product.

The Thermo-Insulation Department of the Institute has worked out plans for the making of plates, segments and beams, and has already put sovelite into large scale production. Methods of obtaining other materials have been worked out on a small scale and will shortly be introduced into industry. Materials are used in finished moulded form to simplify and speed up the output of standardized products guaranteeing a definite degree of heat insulation of hot surfaces. Another phase of the work of this department is testing samples of diatomite and other important deposits of the Urals, Ukraine and other regions to determine their suitability for thermo-insulation purposes.

Work has also been done on concentration by air fractioning and by the wet method of diatomites of Inzensk and Pyshminsk and other deposits. Air concen-

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CANADA

tration has been established as a rational method for other samples. A method of wet swelling of asbestos, worked out and applied for insulation, improves the quality of this insulation 40 per cent.

Systematic progress being made in testing thermo-insulation material makes it possible to characterize them fully and comprehensibly for a series of properties, and research is being continued to find simple, exact and standardized methods of testing. Projects of standards have been planned for at the Leningrad asbestos plant, for sovelite and for asbestos-cardboard, and also for a number of thermo-insulating materials.

The Asbestos-Textile Department of the Institute has solved the production of asbestos electric insulation ribbon and fabrics for the electro-technical industry out of raw materials from Soviet deposits. Importing of these products has ceased since they are now manufactured in sufficient quantities for the industry's needs at the Leningrad plant. The formula of a mixture for the production of various kinds of threads from third grade asbestos has been worked out and results in a saving of the higher grades. The manufacture of thread from pure asbestos has also been developed here, as has the production of high grades of thread without the use of cotton for diaphragms used in the chemical industry. Diaphragms are no longer imported into the USSR since they are now being manufactured at the Leningrad factory.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

		May 1935			
	Par.	Div.	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	9	13½	13
Carey (Com.)	100	–	35½	40	39
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	68	80	80
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	4	5¼	4½
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	26½	31⅝	27¼
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	25¾	28¼	27
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	46	51⅝	46⅞
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	120	125	123¼
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	60c	17¾	19⅝	18
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	45	56	55¼
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	3½	5½	4⅜
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	22¼	32	32

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Can You Answer These Questions?

Write down your answers. Then turn to page 39 and see how nearly you are correct.

1. Is Asbestos Fibre a vegetable?
2. Who first discovered a use for asbestos?
3. Who invented 85% Magnesia Pipe Covering?
4. Why is Asbestos used in Brake Lining?
5. Why were the manufacturers of molded 85% Magnesia in the contract business at one time?
6. A person engaged in applying pipe covering (meaning a workman) is called what?
7. What proportion of the mined asbestos is almost useless?
8. Why was free wheeling discontinued by most automobile manufacturers?
9. What does B. T. U. mean?
10. What does Number 30 B & S Gauge mean?
11. What manufacturer uses sea water as a basic raw material to manufacture 85% Magnesia?

We are indebted to Mr. Roy M. Scott of San Francisco, who supplied the questions, for this idea. The correct answers have been carefully prepared and checked by Mr. Scott, C. J. Stover and our editorial staff.

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Asbestos Saves Foundations

By F. R. Cozzens

Nowhere else in the oil field industry does asbestos play a more important part than in the construction of power plant foundations.

These foundations of concrete, cast in units of several tons each, and re-enforced by stud bolts, would seem impervious to shock, but such is not the case. Continuous vibration sufficient to jar window glass a half mile away, puts a tremendous strain upon the anchors, and it is quite common to find foundations three feet or more in thickness cracked from top to bottom within a course of years. Then again, with certain equipment such as air-compressors and gas pumps, the face of a foundation is subject to a temperature which often exceeds 300 degrees, while the outside and base may register freezing or below. These temperature extremes are destructive factors, and so are false explosions (back firing) which may wreck a foundation in a moment's time.

Regardless of cause, foundation damage is expensive, and the remedy generally agreed upon by mining experts, is a series of buffers within the foundation itself. As buffing material, asbestos fibre meets the three essential requirements. It absorbs shock, controls temperature, and lessens sound.

For the modern power plant foundation, oil field workers erect a form of the required dimensions, and after the first foot of concrete is poured, one thickness of heavy building paper is spread flat over the entire surface. A layer of short staple asbestos fibre is then spread upon the paper to a depth of one inch (loose measurement). A second strip of paper covers the fibre. Another foot of concrete is poured, and the same practice is repeated until the foundation has reached the required height. It is usually arranged to have the final asbestos layer within six inches of the foundation top, and this final layer often contains two inches of fibre. Floor sweepings, asbestos cuttings, etc., are used in emergencies when staple fibre is not easily obtainable. After the job

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is finished the concrete is allowed to harden until the stud bolts can be buckled down in the regular manner.

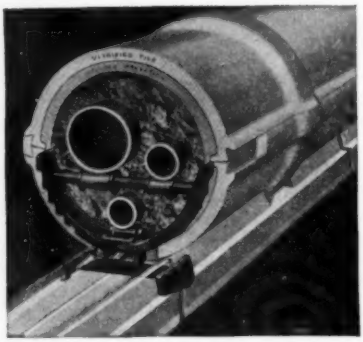
These several layers of fibre become tightly compressed by the wet concrete. The thickness of the compressed pack is never sufficient to weaken the foundation, but each pack absorbs a share of vibration from the machinery above. Temperature extremes are controlled largely by the top and bottom packs, and machinery noise which is always intensified by concrete, is reduced fully one-third. These essentials result in a permanent foundation in more than ninety per cent of cases and there is a marked saving in labor, fuel, and machinery deterioration. Asbestos buffers are now being used successfully in all types of power plant foundations. With shallow foundations, an additional pack of fibre, three inches in depth, is often placed in the bottom to absorb jar, and exhaust pipes and fuel lines are wrapped with sheet asbestos as a safeguard against fire.

The Caterpillar Ball

An asbestos caterpillar ball is the latest asbestos novelty which has come to our attention. We country dwellers, particularly in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States are familiar, to our sorrow, with the havoc wrought by the "tent caterpillar," on fruit and other trees. So far the best way to exterminate this pest has been found to burn the "tents" which contain literally thousands of the small worm-like caterpillars. As often the "tents" are high up in the trees, the burning is done by a torch of some kind. Now we find someone has taken asbestos fibre, generally waste material such as would be gathered up in a textile mill, put it in a wire mesh ball, with a heavy wire attachment for a long pole. The asbestos ball is soaked in kerosene or gasoline, lighted and by means of the pole applied to the "tents" and the pests exterminated. As the asbestos itself will not burn this sort of torch will last a long while and can be used again and again. The balls sell for 50c and in the vicinity of Philadelphia can be obtained at hardware stores.

What Is Dry Pac?

Dry-paC is a waterproof fibrous insulation originated by The Ric-wiL Company especially for underground steam pipes. It is the result of patient research directed by a true appreciation of the conditions involved and the sincere belief that necessity is almost always the mother of invention. The "necessity" here is that the insulation for this service must be waterproof, as past experience indicates many underground steam lines have operated at low efficiency on account of the insulation becoming water soaked until finally the pipes failed completely because of the resultant corrosion.



There is nothing mysterious nor synthetic about Dry-paC. It consists of first grade long fibre asbestos which by a special process is made water repellent. Thoroly mixed with the asbestos is a small percentage of washed and treated sea sponge added to increase the resilience. The result is a durable insulation that can be depended upon to function efficiently and stay in place permanently.

This material is all insulation — no binder or adhesives are required to hold it in shape. When packed into the conduit as illustrated, the soft flexible fibres form minute "dead" air cells in a natural manner. The conduit is completely filled, making possible a

closed construction, in which no air circulation can take place to dissipate the heat. The microscopic voids between the fibres are rendered non-capillary, which prevents any moisture from permeating the material and short circuiting the insulating qualities.

This in brief is the secret of the waterproofing process and the explanation of Dry-paC's unusually low conductivity, .36 B. t. u.'s. The essential requirement of any insulation is properly sealed air cells. If these air cells become water logged, the insulating value of the material is lost. Underground conditions are such that moisture is always present. Hence the need for waterproof insulation.

Dry-paC forms a continuous monolithic covering, as no cut-outs are required at pipe supports, nor are there any cracks or joints to open up thru temperature changes. This advantage helps make possible the high thermal efficiency of 90 to 95% proved by actual field tests on installations at State and Federal Institutions. It is apparent from the nature of the materials used in its manufacture that Dry-paC will not corrode the pipes. In addition, however, laboratory and field tests have been made to prove conclusively that this insulation is non-corrosive. Severe tests on a specially constructed vibrating machine show positively that this material will not settle nor slump away from the pipes.

Every run of Dry-paC is factory tested during manufacture to ensure the high requirements of its waterproof character. Factory tests are duplicated at a commercial laboratory and when okayed, the material can well be guaranteed waterproof. Periodic tests are made to check the conductivity of the finished product and also the raw materials. The result is a controlled insulation with certified qualities that can be depended upon to provide permanently dry insulation for underground steam pipes.

The House of Seven Gables in Salem, Mass., the 267 year old dwelling which was immortalized by Nathaniel Hawthorne recently caught fire, sparks from the chimney having ignited the wooden shingle roof. Asbestos roofing is shortly to replace the wooden shingles.

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Asbestos Cement vs. Ground Asbestos

The members of the Asbestos Industry have probably noticed in various magazines and newspapers the column written by Roger B. Whitman under such title as "First Aid for the Ailing House," etc.

Mr. Whitman often mentions asbestos materials of one sort and another, and generally the information he gives is accurate and of a helpful nature.

Recently, however, in reply to the following question:

> "The asbestos covering of the furnace of my hot water heating system is cracked in several places and pieces are falling off. What is the best way to repair it?"

Mr. Whitman gave the following answer:

> "Use ground asbestos, which you can get at a hardware store; do not use asbestos cement, which has not much effect as insulation. Mix the ground asbestos with water to a paste and apply by hand. Take off all of the insulation that seems to be loose and replace it."

Just what does Mr. Whitman mean when he refers to "ground asbestos"? Why does he advise against the use of asbestos cement? Has he confused asbestos cement, the insulation material, with asbestos cement, the roofing material?

Will the manufacturers of insulation, or the insulation contractors, please write "ASBESTOS" telling us just how they would comment on Mr. Whitman's answer were they writing him direct. We will see that a composite of these comments reaches Mr. Whitman together with a copy of the magazine "ASBESTOS," and an offer to help him reply correctly to any inquiries involving the use of asbestos products.

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Asbestos Industry Members Pledge Continuance of Code Provisions on Employment and Fair Trade Practices

Immediately following the Supreme Court decision on the N. R. A., Lewis H. Brown, Chairman of the Code Authority for the Asbestos Industry, sent a telegram to all Division members of the Industry thru Division offices, suggesting that if they approved, they express their intention to continue to abide by the employment and fair trade practice provisions of the Code, pending Industry meetings and final collective action.

The suggested statement to be submitted by members was as follows:

> This is to advise that until further notice this company has voluntarily decided to continue to observe Articles three, four, five, seven, eight and ten of the Code of Fair Competition for the Asbestos Industry, as contract obligations voluntarily assumed when it signed the Code and hereby requests the Sub-Code Authorities and the Code Authority to continue to function as may be required for such purposes pending Industry meetings and final collective action.
>
> The Articles referred to are those covering
>
> Hours of Labor
> Minimum Wages
> Child Labor
> Unfair Trade Practices
> Publicity of Prices, Terms and Conditions of Sale
> Labor Provisions

There was an immediate favorable response from a large proportion of members in each Division. To date, well over ninety per cent of the Industry, as measured in volume of production, has indicated continued adherence

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to the Code, substantially in the words of the suggested statement.

In the meanwhile a meeting of members of the Code Authority has been called for June 14th. Later the Divisions will consider recommendations of this Committee.

Asbestos Suits and Burning Airplanes

At the Royal Aeronautical Society's Garden Party, held at the Aerodrome of the Fairey Aviation Company, near London, on May 5th, asbestos suits and other asbestos materials were demonstrated.

The cockpit of an airplane was insulated with special fireproof quality asbestos materials developed for the purpose, and a live man equipped in fireproof asbestos clothing, also developed especially for the fighting of fire in airplanes, got into the cockpit and sat down. The aircraft, which had been surrounded with inflammable material saturated with gasoline, was then set on fire.

While the flames were in full blast the man in the cockpit stood up and a second man, properly clothed in asbestos, walked into the flames to "assist" the first man out of the cockpit, altho actually he needed no assistance.

The whole demonstration was given with the object of showing the value of using asbestos clothing for attacking crash fire conditions and the value of fireproofing aircraft cockpits.

The demonstration was made by Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Supplies Limited of London, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing information, and for a set of quite interesting photographs illustrating the various phases of the demonstration.

All the asbestos materials used were especially developed for the purpose.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

The most important development in the general business situation in the last month is, of course, the Supreme Court Decision invalidating the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is too early to say with certainty the real and final effect on business in general and the asbestos business in particular, which this Decision will have, but the following extracts taken from the June letter of the National City Bank of New York[1], will be of interest:

"That some time may be required for the full effects of this momentous decision to show themselves in business is to be expected. The possibility of confusion lies in the withdrawal of Government enforcement from the code provisions fixing prices, wages and hours. A quick breakdown of these provisions, and a spread of price-cutting competition would naturally unsettle business for a time, make necessary some difficult adjustments, and check buying until the markets settled down. With more than 650 industries under the codes it is natural to expect that in some cases the immediate effects of the decision will be of that character. However, the elements of strength in the business situation and the attitude of business men together seem to bar the possibility of a general or disorderly breakdown.

"In industries where the effect upon price fixing provisions is the important consideration it had already been recognized that the trend had turned against price fixing, both in law and in practice.

"Business is better organized to preserve higher standards of competition than ever before. Business men have had a new experience in cooperation, and unquestionably the great majority desire to preserve its benefits."

[1]Readers should obtain a copy of the letter ("ASBESTOS" will be glad to lend its copy to anyone interested) and read the whole of it.

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PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

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NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

went forward from Canada was made last month. It was consigned to Japan and consisted of over 4,000 tons.

The most interesting speculation of the day is what effect the decision of the United States Supreme Court finding the NRA unconstitutional will have on Raw Asbestos prices. As Canada (the largest producer of Raw Asbestos) does not come under any ruling of the U. S. A. Government, the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court will not affect Canadian Asbestos prices. Even so, the prevailing prices of Canadian Asbestos carry so lean a margin of profit to the producers at today's prices, that the lowering of prices is out of the question.

Manufacturers of Asbestos Products need not count on lower Raw Asbestos prices, should any lowering of prices on finished products be contemplated.

Asbestos. Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

Textiles. Contrary to expectations following the NRA Decision, thus far no change in price, wages, hours or other conditions, has been noticed. We anticipate a stiff resistance to any influence which might rock the boat.

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand is easing off as is usual at this season. Prices are firm. Any improvement in the heavy industries will increase demand.

Insulation. Low Pressure. In this market we find demand very light—nothing to be alarmed about, however, at this season of the year. Despite the uncertainty inspired by the Decision on the National Recovery Act, prices are said to be holding fairly well.

Paper and Millboard. This market finds prices firm with demand light.

Asbestos Cement Products. Sales of asbestos-cement shingles in both roofings and sidings continue to run well ahead of last year's volume, with prices firm and a generally satisfactory market.

Sales of corrugated and flat asbestos-cement sheets also are in fairly good demand.

The foregoing comments are made by men closely in touch with the markets. Opinions, comments and questions are welcome at all times.

Little Lessons In Selling

The Reciprocity Principle in Selling

By John T. Bartlett

"One hand washes the other." This homely proverb has particular application to salesmen. It works two ways.

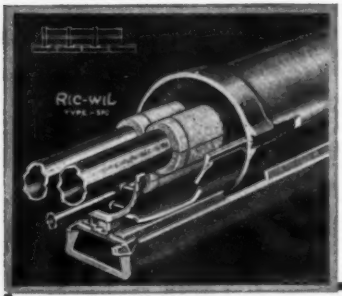
When a man gives business to you, you should be grateful and should search about for ways in which you can reciprocate. Of course you sell him his money's worth; but the obligation still exists. If your customer sells goods or service which you, personally, buy either regularly or some time, you should always give a customer seller your preference over other sellers. And if you, yourself, are not in the position of a buyer, perhaps you can reciprocate by influencing some of your relatives, friends, or acquaintances, to buy of the man who gives you his business.

The converse of this is true, also. You give personal business to a man—then, certainly, you have a "mortgage" on any purchases which he may have to make in your line. Don't hesitate to solicit his business. You can be a gentleman and will, certainly; but a first law of all human intercourse is reciprocity.

The principle rules in little business, and in giant business; in the country village, and in the teaming metropolis. It is a principle as old as mankind.

Most salesmen are careless in this matter of reciprocity, leaving it more or less to take care of itself. This isn't the best procedure, however.

The salesman should analyze all of his business relationships from the standpoint of reciprocity; isolate the cases where he is negligent—and other cases where the other fellow is. With tact and good judgment, any salesman can build up and hold a considerable volume of business purely on the reciprocity basis.



Ric-wiL type S P C conduit, with sectional pipe covering, is one of several standard Ric-wiL designs. Ric-wil also makes two heavy duty types, one in Super-Strength Tile and one in Cast Iron, providing necessary physical strength for supporting heavy traffic loads.

Ric-wiL Is Profitable for You

We have yet to hear of a pipe covering contractor who has lost money on a Ric-wiL job. Actual man hours on the job invariably run lower than our estimate. The simplicity of Ric-wiL systems means a minimum number of pieces to be handled. Every operation dovetails with the next, and the entire procedure is practically foolproof. Complete installation instructions are furnished, and if desired, engineering supervision and final check-up. Every job must prove its worth—for Ric-wiL does not leave the contractor holding the bag, but sees the job through to a finish, which means turning on the steam.

Besides type SPC shown above, various standard Ric-wiL Conduit designs are available, some one of which will meet any conditions you encounter. Ric-wiL Dry-paC long fibre African asbestos, a waterproof hand-packed insulation, is recommended, but *any* pipe covering of your own choice is optional. Write for Bulletin 32.

- Ric-wiL is NOT in the contracting business, nor has it any subsidiaries in competition with you.

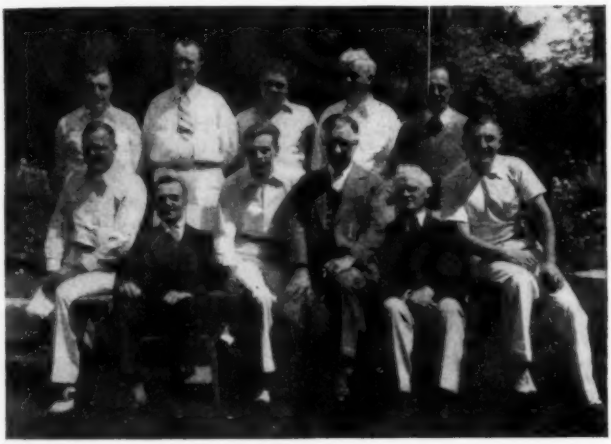
The Ric-wiL Company, 1562 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.
New York San Francisco Chicago
Agents in principal cities

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

RIC-WIL

CONDUIT SYSTEMS FOR UNDERGROUND STEAM PIPES

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE



The Insulation Contractors' Association of Chicago started off the 1935 Golf season with a trip to French Lick Springs, Ind. They left Chicago on Wednesday, May 8th, and returned Monday, May 13th.

Those who are acquainted with the members of the Association will be glad to have this photograph; those who do not know them personally will be glad to be introduced to them thru the medium of this photograph. They are:

Front row, left to right: F. P. Kuchenbecker of Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co.; Oscar J. Drevniak of Illinois Fireproof Covering Co.; Roy Fries of Luse-Stevenson Co.; H. W. Grebe of Central Asbestos & Magnesia Co.; M. J. O'Malley of Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company; and L. O. Krez of Paul J. Krez Company.

Back Row, left to right: W. J. Donahoe; Matthew J. Fitzgerald of Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Co.; E. C. O'Connor of Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co.; H. E. Quick of Illinois Philip Carey Co.; and George Golinken of Chicago Asbestos Manufacturing Company.

NATIONAL BETTER HOUSING DAY

National Better Housing Day is being celebrated on June 15th, as this publication is being mailed. The better housing program has attempted to show how beauty, efficiency and economy may be combined in the homes of today, regardless of cost.

The National Housing Act has been amended extending the operation of the modernization credit plan until April 1, 1936. It was originally provided that this section of the act would pass out of existence on January 1, 1936.

Another amendment permits financial limits for modernization and repair up to a maximum of $50,000 in the field of income producing and certain other large properties. The limit for home improvement remains at $2,000 but the larger maximum allows such properties as apartments, hotels, offices, business or other commercial buildings, hospitals, orphanages, colleges, schools, or manufacturing or industrial plants to participate in the benefits of the National Housing Act.

BUILDING

Residential building continues to reflect encouraging improvement. For the initial half of May, contracts let for this class of construction were approximately 80 per cent ahead of the total shown in the corresponding period of May 1934. For the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains F. W. Dodge Corporation reported a residential building total of $22,072,500 for the first 15 days of May; during the first half of April the total was $20,610,900 while for the initial 15 days of May, 1934, the volume was only $12,421,500.

The contract total for all classes of construction inclusive of residential building amounted to $60,961,300 for the initial half of May as against $61,969,900 for the first half of April and $67,181,400 for the first 15 days of May 1934, the Dodge organization reports.

The April construction volume exceeded the total for March by a small margin. A loss from the volume reported for April of last year was shown, however, due to a falling-off in awards under the old PWA program. April contracts totaled $124,098,000 as against $122,940,500 for March and $131,157,000 for April, 1934.

W. W. Hanold, an employee of Johns-Manville Corporation for the past 63 years, is getting quite a bit of publicity in New York papers because of that fact. Mr. Hanold at the age of 22 answered a newspaper advertisement for shipping clerk, and was employed by H. W. Johns, who may be regarded as the original founder of Johns-Manville.

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	March 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District		
Shabanie (Rhodesian & General Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	2,922.60	£36,532 10 ..
Croft (African Asb. Mining Corp.)	23.10	288 15 ..
Nil Desperandum (African Asb. Mining Corp.)	268.20	3,352 10 ..
Victoria District		
D.S.O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	40.00	500 .. ..
King & Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	435.60	5,445 .. ..
	3,689.50	£46,118 15 ..
March 1934	*2,543.07*	*£31,788 7 6*

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines and Industries, U. of S. A.)

	March 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	March 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	216.95	£2,180	407.55	£4,079
Chrysotile	1,360.80	11,483	1,264.93	10,454
Cape				
Blue	182.35	3,270	158.51	2,724
	1,760.10	£16,933	1,830.99	£17,257

Canada

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

	March 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	March 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	12,629	11,816
	1st Quarter 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	1st Quarter 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude (Nos. 1 and 2)	342	388
Milled (Nos. 3, 4, and 5)	17,033	17,806
Milled (Nos. 6 and 7)	13,012	15,972
	30,387	34,166

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

	March 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)	March 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	388	229
Canada	9,222	8,362
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	446	205
	10,056	8,796
Value	$361,281	$318,018
Tabulation by Grades		
Crude (Br. S. Africa)	388	229
Crude (Canada)	56	85
Mill Fibre (Canada)	4,908	3,576
Lower Grades (Canada)	4,258	4,701
Lower Grades (Cyprus, etc.)	446	205
	10,056	8,796

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	March 1934 Value	March 1935 Value
Austria	213	149
Canada	160	3
Germany	776	247
Italy	445	.....
United Kingdom	1,048	3,004
	$ 2,642	$ 3,403

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of March 1935 amounted to 25 tons, valued at $1,412; compared with 133 tons valued at $8,257 during March 1934.

ASBESTOS

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1934		March 1935	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rbld.	124,201	$9,772	217,012	$14,799
Pipe Covering and Cement	632,345	10,526	308,513	17,000
Textiles, Yarn & Packing	94,822	47,466	151,406	72,024
Brake Lining—				
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	49,252	.....	62,278
Not Molded	145,078[1]	23,831	126,309[1]	18,807
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	76,325	7,404	114,930	9,054
Asbestos Roofing	5,313[2]	9,003	2,755[2]	4,867
Other Manufactures	110,304	10,185	118,956	13.033

[1]Lin. ft. [2]Sqs.

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	April 1934		April 1935	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	883	£17,350	587	£14,549
From Africa (Union of South)	858	9,388	813	8,976
From Austria	..	.....	10	69
From Australia	6	143	....	.....
From Canada	73	824	99	1,037
From Cyprus	195	3,318	10	56
From Finland	..	..	15	100
From Italy	15	91	10	64
From Soviet Russia	....	2	355	6,172
From Switzerland	..	6	....	....
From U. S. of America	9	131	....	....
	2,039	£31,253	1,899	£31,023

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	April 1934		April 1935	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	6,939	£4,255	2,984	£2,634
To British India	6,092	8,136	3,341	7,759
To Australia	660	4,726	1,099	4,534
To Other British Countries	7,068	15,582	7,224	13,123
To Netherlands	712	2,950	1,716	3,905
To Belgium	615	2,760	715	3,108
To France	718	2,801	501	2,313
To Italy	508	5,473	330	3,980
To Other Foreign Countries	9,156	29,399	10,330	31,937
	32,468	£76,082	28,240	£73,293

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	April 1934		April 1935	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	.....	.....	45	$3,201
United States	2,772	$126,927	3,125	159,449
Australia	....	.....	120	6,000
Belgium	....	.....	100	4,000
France	80	2,999	.....	.....
Germany	70	4,800	154	10,798
Japan	1,582	57,645	439	26,605
Netherlands	152	5,320	.....	.....
Uruguay	18	1,042	.....	.....
	4,674	$198,733	3,983	$210,053
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	31	726	70	1,380
United States	4,468	59,643	5,535	83,169
France	30	660	.....	.....
Germany	33	726	.....	.....
Netherlands	44	928	.....	.....
	4,606	$62,683	5,605	$84,549
	9,280	$261,416	9,588	$294,602

Exports From Soviet Russia

(Figures supplied by Soyuspromexport of Moscow—sole exporters of Asbestos from USSR)

Exports from Soviet Russia	Year 1933	Year 1934
Metric Tons	21,458	33,715
or Short Tons	23,653	37,164

NOTE: Soyuspromexport tells us that figures given for Exports from Russia on page 31 of April "ASBESTOS" (and page 29 of February "ASBESTOS") which figures were supplied by the Economic Survey published by the USSR Chamber of Commerce at Moscow, were incorrect, the above figures being the correct figures for actual shipments of raw asbestos from USSR for 1933 and 1934.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. On our birthday list this month appear the following: J. C. V. Wildman, Sales Agent, British Belting & Asbestos Co., Merton Park, England, whose birthday falls on June 16th; J. E. Triganne, Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, June 17th; Royal Mattison, Vice President, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., June 21st; Chester A. Middleton, Managing-Director, Johns-Manville Corp. of Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 27th; L. B. Palmer-Ball, President, Palmer Asbestos & Rubber Corp., Chicago, Ill., June 29th; George L. Hammons, President, United States Asbestos Co. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., July 4th; O. J. Garlock, President, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., July 5th; Chas. S. Wood, President, Chas. S. Wood & Co., Newark, N. J., July 6th. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., earned Net Income of $310,633.27 during the quarter ended March 31, 1935, equivalent of $.48 per share comparing with Net Income of $292,973.34, or $.46 per share, during the same period in the year prior.

The Balance Sheet at March 31, 1935, revealed total assets amounting to $16,574,626.21, including $7,986,523.19 of Current Assets, equivalent to eight times the Current Liabilities of $940,418.04 at the close of the period. The Company had no banking or funded debt, or other capital obligations. The book value of its 640,300 shares of stock outstanding, after deducting the 35,712 shares held in the treasury was $23.17 per share. The Net Current Assets represented $11.00 per share, of which Cash and Marketable Securities amounted to $3.92 per share.

The Directors declared a dividend of 25c per share, payable June 15, 1935, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31, 1935.

The Thermoid Rubber Company of San Francisco, Calif., has recently moved its offices to 1656 San Francisco Street. They were formerly located at 1263 Mission Street.

The Thermoid Company of Trenton, N. J., reports the affiliation of Edgar M. Rauh with its subsidiary rubber company in a sales engineering capacity in the V-belt division, including both automotive fan belts and fractional horse power belts. Mr. Rauh was formerly President of Sterling Rubber Products Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Philadelphia. Mr. Rauh announces, coincidentally with his affiliation with Thermoid, that the Sterling Rubber Products Company will be dissolved.

Russell Manufacturing Company. Walter I. Buchanan, formerly connected with the Perfection Gear Company, Harvey, Ill., in a sales and engineering capacity has taken a position

with the Russell Mfg. Company, Middletown, Conn., as Brake & Clutch Engineer. Mr. Buchanan brings a wealth of training and experience to the Russell Company and his appointment is a further step in the development of the Rusco Engineered Brake & Clutch Service. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois, College of Engineering, class of 1929.

Eugene F. Zeiner, for the past ten years District Representative of the Philip Carey Company in New York, is now District Manager for the Refractory and Engineering Corporation in the Eastern Pennsylvania, Northern Delaware and Maryland territory. Mr. Zeiner's office is located in the Packard Building, 15th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. The Refractory & Engineering Corporation manufacture a high grade line of plastic refractory products and heat insulating materials.

Russia. In Foreign Trade Notes No. 5, Minerals & Metals, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, appears the following announcement: Pressed Asbestos Brake Linings; The asbestos works of the Yaroslavl Rubber Combinate has started the mass production of pressed asbestos brake linings. During 1934 this brake lining material underwent tests at the Gorki automobile works, and was fitted to racing machines. The tests gave satisfactory results. In 1935, 770,000 meters of asbestos brake lining will be manufactured for motor vehicles of the Gorki and Stalingrad factories.

"The Practical Application of Asbestos-Insulated Wire" is the title of an article which appeared in the April 1935 issue of Electrical Contracting.

George L. Hammons, President of United States Asbestos Company of Illinois, a branch of United States Asbestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., will retire from active duties on July 1st. Mr. Hammons has been engaged in the asbestos business in Chicago for thirty-eight years, and for many years associated with the United States Asbestos Division. He intends taking six months of vacation and travel before resuming other business activities.

Hall & Nielsen, Limited, of Bury, Lancashire, England, has been kind enough to send us one of their recently issued 6 page folders on Bramec Brake Lining. This attractive folder features the slogan "Don't take RISKS! Be sure—with Bramec."

India Rubber Journal. Recent articles appearing in the India Rubber Journal on asbestos subjects are: Asbestos Pipes in the April 6th issue; Asbestos Suits for Fire Fighting, April 13th; Asbestos Rings, April 27th; Asbestos Additions for High Temperature Insulation, May 4th; Making Asbestos Washers, May 11th; Crucibles from Asbestos Sheet, May 18th; Asbestos Pipes, May 25th. Anyone interested may borrow these articles from "ASBESTOS."

Asbestos Erectors, Inc. A. D. Simpson, formerly Manager of the Cement Products Department of the Philip Carey Company, resigned on June 1st to organize his own company—Asbestos Erectors, Inc. The Company will engage in the erection

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1

Factory. Barking, Essex

BLUE ASBESTOS

The World's largest producers of Blue Crocidolite invite your inquiries on their "Cape" quality. Unexcelled for:-

TEXTILES & PACKINGS

Yarns, Cloths and Packings made from Blue Asbestos are Acid-Resisting, of great strength and stand high temperatures.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Blue Asbestos, with its natural affinity for cement, is the ideal material in all wet processes of Asbestos Cement Manufacture. It speeds production through quicker drying and its natural "roughness".

ELECTRIC WELDING

In the form of Yarn, fibre or powder Blue Asbestos is the ideal flux for electric arc Welding.

We are suppliers of blue yarns, cloths, millboard, rope and processed fibres.

AMOSITE

Amosite Fibre owing to its great length, bulkiness and cheapness is unexcelled alone or in combination with other fibres for:-

85% MAGNESIA INSULATION

Great success has been achieved with our latest specialty:-

100% AMOSITE INSULATION

AGENTS:

United States and Possessions
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, Jr.
369 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Caledonia 5-4044

of Corrugated Asbestos Sheathing.

Turner-Newall, Limited, of Rochdale, England, announce the death of Sir Harold S. Downer, a Director, of the Company, at the age of 64 years. A member of the firm of Downer & Lewis, Solicitors, Sir Harold, who was a City Alderman, would in the ordinary course have been Lord Mayor in 1937.—India Rubber Journal.

Rockbestos Products Corporation. Kendall A. Redfield, Advertising Manager of the Rockbestos Products Corporation of New Haven, Conn., manufacturers of asbestos insulated electrical wires and cables, has been made Assistant General Sales Manager. Herbert O. Anderson is General Sales Manager.

Mr. Redfield will continue to supervise the advertising and promotion program of the company.

H. W. Porter & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., has recently issued Bulletin No. 351, on Therm-O-Tile Conduit. a most attractively printed eight page folder.

PATENTS

Friction Elements. No. 1,992,601. Granted on February 26th to William A. Blume, Detroit, Mich., assignor to American Brakeblok Corporation, New York City. Original application January 5, 1931. Serial No. 506,752. Divided and this application April 16, 1932. Serial No. 605,782. Description upon request.

Friction Element. No. 1,994,979. Granted on March 19th to Simon Collier, Waukegan, Ill., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application July 14, 1930. Serial No. 467,990.

Described as a process of manufacturing a friction element which comprises forming a relatively strong sheet, including a vulcanizable rubber compound and fibrous asbestos, disposed so that a pre-determined amount thereof extends in the same general direction in the sheet and parallel to the surface thereof, distributing a mixture comprising a vulcanizable rubber compound and fibrous asbestos material heterogeneously arranged in the compound, over the surface of the backing sheet and integrally uniting the product thus formed by vulcanization; also described as a composite block comprising a wearing face layer of bonded asbestos of relatively low density and a reinforcing non-metallic back of relatively higher density.

Thermal Insulation. No. 1,996,435. Granted on April 2nd to Thomas J. O'Neil, Boundbrook, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application March 5, 1932. Serial No. 596,981.

Described as a thermal insulating article comprising a flat, flexible assembly of super imposed layers of insulating fabric attached to one another in a single relatively narrow zone and adapted to be shaped in the form of a tube, length approximately parallel to the relatively narrow zone the said layers of fabric being of widths increasing with the distance of the layers from one side of the assembly, to adapt the edges of

each layer to abut after shaping into tubular form and the side edges of several layers being in staggered relationship adapted to cause the abutment of the side edges of the several layers to form a broken longitudinal joint.

Friction Element. No. 1,997,308. Granted on April 9th to Izador J. Novak, Bridgeport, Conn, assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Application Feb. 15, 1932. Serial No. 593,023.

Described as a friction lining which will not delaminate in use, which comprises a hard, dense body of fibrous Asbestos and a hardened binder in the form of a continuous unlaminated strip of the cross section desired, the fibres on the surface exhibiting the greatest longitudinal position gradually becoming the less marked as the fibres approach the center of the lining where the number of longitudinally placed fibres noticeably decreases relative to the surface.

Composite Sheet Material. No. 1,997,987. Granted on April 16th to John H. Victor, Jr., Evanston, Ill., assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill. Application Jan. 15, 1931. Serial No. 508,841.

Described as composite sheet material comprising refractory material and a cross corrugated and perforated sheet metal reenforce embedded therein, there being prongs projecting outwardly about alternate perforations on one side of the reenforce and similar prongs projecting outwardly about other perforations on the other side of said reenforce.

Method of Lining Brake Drums. No. 1,998,047. Granted on April 16th to Warren H. Farr, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Budd Wheel Company, Philadelphia. Application July 12, 1930. Serial No. 467,535. Description upon request.

Heat Insulated Container. No. 1,999,297. Granted on April 23rd to Bayard D. Kunkle, Dayton, O., assignor to General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich. Application December 30, 1932. Serial No. 649,541. Description upon request.

Felted Asbestos Product. No. 2,000,416. Granted on May 7th to William J. Pardoe, Lawrenceville, N. J., assignor to Thermoid Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J. Application Jan. 11, 1933. Serial No. 651,079.

Described as a new article of manufacture a felted asbestos product consisting of a base fabric and fibres of asbestos coated with a plastic binder and mechanically interlocked with and overlying a face of said fabric.

Shingle Method. No. 2,000,557. Granted on May 7th to Edward J. Buczkowski, Ambler, Pa., assignor to Keasbey & Mattison Company. Original application December 23, 1930. Serial No. 504,243. Divided and this application December 1, 1932. Serial No. 645,262.

Described as the method of manufacturing decorated shingles comprising forming the shingle of asbestos cement material in plastic form and with its surfaces preformed, positioning a sheet of molding material of a preformed face of the

shingle supported on a flat surface, assembling a number of said superposed shingles and molding means and subjecting the assembly while unheated to pressure to mold the surface of each shingle in correspondence with its molding member, holding said pressure during a pre-determined initial set and relieving said pressure of said molding means after said initial set and then later completing the set of said molded cement.

Process of Treating Brake Lining and Impregnating Compound for same. No. 2,001,194. Granted on May 14th to Olaus T. Hodnefield, Glendale, Calif. Application October 29, 1930. Serial No. 492,098.

Described as a composition for fireproofing brake lining, formed by mixing various ingredients so as to produce a non-inflammable and on the whole non-combustible compound and capable of use without material for impregnating brake lining to make it fireproof.

Further description upon request.

Skeleton Metal Backed Gasket. No. 2,001,225. Granted on May 14th to John H. Victor, Evanston, Ill. Assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago. Application January 1, 1934. Serial No. 706,932.

Described as a gasket comprising a sheet of asbestos having surface openings therethru, a metallic backing secured to one side of said sheet, certain juxtaposed portions of the metal backing and asbestos being cut away to provide openings in addition to the surface openings.

Brake Lining with Metallic Lubrication. No. 2,001,539. Granted on May 14th to Wm. Nanfeldt, Clifton, N. J. Assignor to Worldbestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J. Application July 9, 1931. Serial No. 549,795.

Described as in a brake lining a plurality of layers of fabric composed of warp and woof threads, said threads being formed of short fibred asbestos yarn containing supporting filaments and a plurality of binder threads positioned at spaced intervals across the lining and woven longitudinal of said lining over at least one of the woof threads in the uppermost layer, down thru the lining and under at least one of the woof threads in the lowermost layer and up again thru the lining and over an adjacent woof thread of the uppermost lining, said binder threads being formed of long fibred asbestos yarn containing a lead wire.

TRADE MARKS

This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contemplate adopting.

Amroc. Serial No. 361,805. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. For Mineral Insulating Material, also known as "Rock Wool" supplied in forms of blanket insulation, insulating cements, loose, powdered, granulated and pressed, for insulating

purposes, thermal insulation, hot and cold insulation and sound deadening. Passed on May 7th.

El Rey. Serial No. 359,784. El Rey Products Co., Los Angeles, Cal. For composition shingles, composition roofing, industrial flooring, asbestos fibre roof coating, and other materials. Passed on May 7th.

El Rey. Serial No. 359,785. Picture of a ray. El Rey Products Co., Los Angeles, Cal. For plastic roof cement and asbestos fibre roof coating. Passed on May 7th.

Eclipse, with picture of an eclipse. Serial No. 362,877. Marshall Asbestos Corporation, Troy, N. Y. For Brake Lining. Passed May 21st.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8

1. No—a *mineral* fibre.
2. The Romans about 2000 years ago.
3. Hiram N. Hanmore.
4. Because it resists high heat generated by friction of brake shoe and drum.
5. To assure the proper method of application of their product as no one else had the necessary knowledge.
6. An Asbestos Worker, or, as the Union puts it, an Asbestos Frost and Insulation Worker. Sometimes the term "Pipe Coverer" is used.
7. None of the *asbestos* is useless; 90%, approximately, of the containing rock mined is useless. In 1934 the proportion in Canada (the only country from which we have figures for rock mined) was as high as 93%.
8. It was necessary to use 27% more brakage for free wheeling than for conventional drive; caused excessive wear of brake lining; gave poor handling of cars on corners.
9. British Thermal Unit—the quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.
10. No. 30 Brown & Sharpe Gauge, or a Brown & Sharpe wire gauge of .010025".
11. Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, Redwood City, Calif.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada during April 1935 totalled 501,837, compared with 371,338 for April 1934.

During the first four months of 1935 the total production in the two countries was 1,610,883, compared with 1,125,349 for the same period in 1934.

He who loses wealth, loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he who loses his courage, loses all.

The more we are obliged to do, the more we are able to accomplish.

THIS AND THAT

The verses on the back cover this month were chosen because they describe, rather euphonically, one of the aims and purposes of the magazine "ASBESTOS"—to help members of the Asbestos Industry know each other.

The next (July) number begins the seventeenth year of our service to the Asbestos Industry, and we feel that altho the part we have played has been a small one, at least we have contributed something to the progress of the Asbestos Industry.

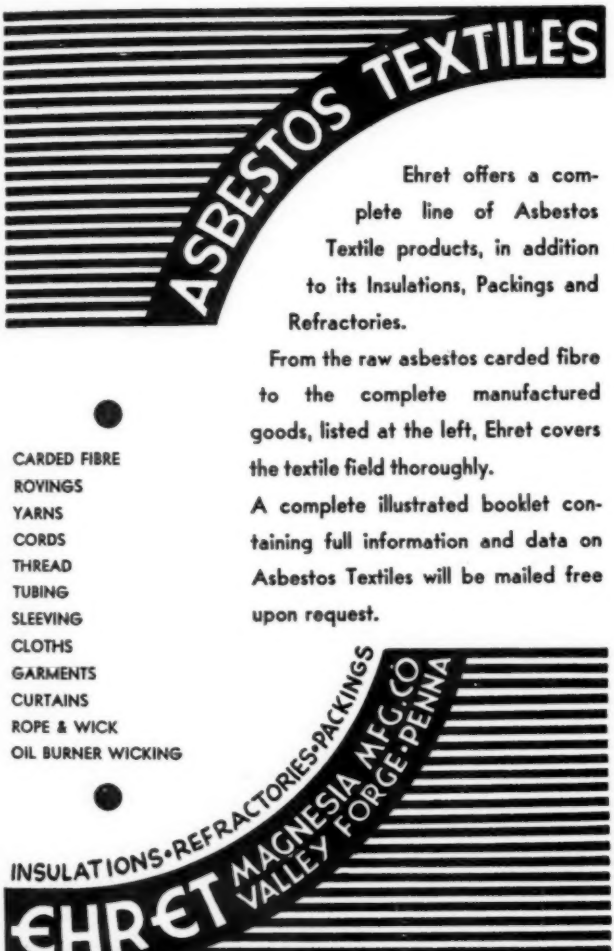
The May issue of "ASBESTOS" (Page 12) showed the Eternit Timbertex Asbestos Siding Shingle. Readers will be interested to know that application has been made for a design patent on this particular style, which application has now been approved and design patent will soon be issued.

Someone with an eagle eye has detected in a photograph which appeared in a recent issue of the New York Herald Tribune, and depicted Admiral Byrd in his advance camp, a piece of asbestos millboard hanging directly back of the stove and evidently for the purpose of protecting the Admiral from burning himself when reaching for canned goods which were directly over the stove. With the exception of the asbestos used in the airplane which flew over the South Pole, this is probably the farthest southern point that asbestos has reached.

H. S. Vassar, Laboratory Engineer, Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Irvington, N. J., has been nominated for the office of President (term—one year) of the American Society for Testing Materials. Election of officers will be held at the annual meeting of the Society, June 25th, in Detroit.

They are making all kinds of automobiles that like to beat trains to the crossing. Why don't they make some that are deathly afraid of trains?

Selected.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When You Know a Fellow

"When you get to know a fellow, know his joys and his cares,
When you've come to understand him and the burdens that he bears,
When you've learned the fight he's making and the troubles in his way
Then you find that he is different than you thought him yesterday.
You find his faults are trivial and there's not so much to blame
In the brother that you jeered at when you only knew his name.

"You are quick to see the blemish in the distant neighbor's style,
You can point to all his errors and may sneer at him the while,
And your prejudices fatten and your hates more violent grow,
As you talk about the failures of the man you did not know;
But, when drawn a little closer and your hands and shoulders touch,
You find the traits you hated really don't amount to much.

"When next you start in sneering and your phrases turn to blame,
Know more of him you censure than his business and his name,
For it's likely that acquaintance would your prejudice dispel
And you'd really come to like him if you knew him very well.
When you get to know a fellow and you understand his ways,
Then his faults won't matter, for you'll find a lot to praise."

—*Source unknown.*